

The resolution was read and was adopted.

House Concurrent Resolution 6

The President laid before the Senate for consideration at this time the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 6, Extending to President-elect Eisenhower felicitations and best wishes.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senate Bill on First Reading

On motion of Senator Willis and by unanimous consent, the following bill was introduced, read first time and referred to the committee indicated:

By Senator Willis:

S. B. No. 23, A bill to be entitled "An Act repealing all laws and parts of laws, general or special, which provide that, when an incorporated city or town having boundaries which coincide, in whole or in part, with the boundaries of an independent school district annexes to such city or town territory adjoining any such common boundary, the territory so annexed shall automatically become a part of such independent school district; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

Adjournment

On Motion of Senator Aikin, the Senate at 3:05 o'clock p. m. adjourned until 11:50 o'clock a. m. tomorrow when the Senate will convene at the South Entrance of the Capitol for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Senator Aikin and by unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to stand adjourned at the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies on tomorrow until 10:00 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, January 21, 1953.

FOURTH DAY

(Tuesday, January 20, 1953)

Joint Session

(To inaugurate the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.)

The Senate met at 11:50 o'clock a. m. in Joint Session with the House of Representatives in the space re-

served for the Legislature, adjacent to the platform erected at the south entrance of the Capitol for the inauguration of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Reuben Senterfitt, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the Joint Session to order and announced the purpose for which the session was held.

The Honorable Rogers Kelley, President pro tempore of the Senate, called the Senate to order.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Moffett
Ashley	Moore
Bell	Parkhouse
Bracewell	Phillips
Colson	Rogers
Corbin	of Childress
Fuller	Rogers of Travis
Hardeman	Russell
Hazlewood	Rutherford
Kazen	Sadler
Kelley	Secrest
Lane	Shireman
Latimer	Strauss
Lock	Wagonseller
Martin	Weinert
McDonald	Willis

A quorum was announced present.

The Speaker of the House called the House to order and announced a quorum of the House present.

Honorable Allan Shivers, Governor-elect, and Mrs. Shivers, Honorable Ben Ramsey, Lieutenant Governor-elect, and Mrs. Ramsey, and other members of the families of the Governor-elect, and the Lieutenant Governor-elect, Chief Justice John E. Hickman, Reverend Carlyle Marney and other officials and members of the inaugural party were escorted to seats on the platform by Senators Aikin, Ashley, Colson, Martin and Sadler on the part of the Senate and Representatives Johnson, Gray, Hancock, Jones, Kilgore, Patten and Sandahl on the part of the House.

The Speaker of the House introduced the Reverend Carlyle Marney, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Austin, Texas, who delivered the invocation.

Speaker Senterfitt announced that the Constitutional oath would be administered to the Lieutenant Governor-elect by Chief Justice John E. Hickman of the Supreme Court.

Honorable Ben Ramsey then took the Constitutional oath of office and affixed thereto his signature, the oath being administered and the signature attested by Chief Justice John E. Hickman of the Supreme Court.

Honorable Rogers Kelley, President pro tempore of the Senate then presented Honorable Ben Ramsey, the Lieutenant Governor of Texas, who addressed the joint session and assemblage as follows:

Once again, here in the capital city of Texas, and in the national capital at Washington, American people are performing a solemn ritual of democracy.

This ritual—the installation of elected servants of the people—is symbolic of the supreme authority of the people in a free republic.

It is symbolic of the right of the people to delegate political powers.

And it is symbolic of the right of the people to take away political powers.

Political cliques have risen in our nation and in our State from time to time. Some have appeared impregnable. But never has there been a personal, or a state, or a national political organization so mighty that it could not be broken by votes of the people. God grant that our people shall always have that instrument of self rule.

We who are taking oaths of office today become the servants of the stockholders in the finest business in the world—the business of a free people's government.

We accept a two-fold responsibility if we are true to our oaths.

First, it becomes our duty to operate the people's government as a successful business; to operate it efficiently and economically and honestly.

Second, it is our duty to hold in closely-guarded trust fundamental idealisms. Perhaps this second duty is paramount. A government can recover from periods of inefficiency; from periods of careless spending; from periods of heavy taxation.

But it is more difficult to recover from the erosion of principles. American principles are the rich topsoil of this democracy. We must not allow them to be washed away, lost forever in the Seas of Selfishness, Greed, Expediency and Alien Isms.

May God guide our leaders in Washington—men of both of our political parties—in their difficult task of

bringing us international peace with honor.

We realize here in the state capitol that our timetable of progress is written, in part, in the international councils.

There are many goals we set after the close of World War II that have not been accomplished because of the heavy drain through federal taxation to build our defenses against the Red aggressor.

Yet, we all know there has been waste—perhaps enough waste of taxpayers money to have provided more non-military services for our people. I believe that the leaders of both national parties are determined to do something about waste. They know that the people no longer will knowingly tolerate it.

Wasted dollars are as evil as stolen dollars. We, in government, as administrators of the people's money, must consider waste as a crime against the public.

In spite of the costly international crisis, we cannot afford to stand still.

Within our means, we must carry out the responsibilities of a state government to its people.

While observing the duty of economy, we must not allow the war emergency to be used as an excuse for failure to meet responsibilities that we can and should handle—especially those involving our needy aged and our unfortunates.

Your Governor, in his address today and in messages from time to time to the Legislature, will detail Texas problems. There are many. Three of them stand out as our session begins:

Water . . . rural roads . . . teacher salaries . . .

The drouth disaster points up the immediate need of an over-all water policy for Texas. City dwellers long have looked upon drouth as something for farmers to worry about. This year, however, we found large metropolitan areas in trouble. The Dallas supply of water had dwindled to a reserve of a few months. And, when Dallas turned to a river stream for relief, it was found that pollution had ruined the source.

We have experienced in the last year the paradox of drouth destruction of crops in one part of the state and soil destruction by flash floods in another.

It is evident that water control is the answer.

We mortals cannot make it rain. But we can learn to take care of the

water the Good Lord sends to us—learn to store it, use it correctly and to keep it clean.

One phase of water control is the building of small lakes and dams. Local financing often is difficult. The State may consider financial assistance to Texas communities, lest, in desperation, they surrender local freedoms in return for federal dollars.

A bright spot in this task of water conservation is that there are no regional barriers. The Texan, whether he be from the big city or from the crossroads; whether he be from South, West, East or North Texas — all Texans are in the same boat — and the boat is high and dry.

Our rural road program has progressed, but there still are farmers without adequate all-weather means of transporting their produce or of getting to town to trade.

We can be proud to live in an age of multiple-lane expressways connecting the big cities; and of the forests of television aerials rising in populous residential areas. But we cannot be proud of communications in some sections of the State; rural areas where there are no telephones with which to call a physician to the bedside of a sick child, and roads so poor that the doctor would have a hard time getting there in bad weather.

Better roads for the rural dweller is a concern for the city resident and the town merchant. Better rural roads speed the produce of the country to the city; better rural roads bring more trade to the towns and cities; better rural roads assure attendance in good schools for the building of a sound citizenship.

Our worthy schoolteachers need more money.

When we think of the welfare of the teacher, we also are considering the welfare of our children. The influence of the teacher on the child often parallels, or even exceeds, that of the parent. While all of us recognize the need of paying good teachers more money, some of us are concerned over the possibility of all teachers, excellent and poor, being measured by one yardstick.

Perhaps we should devise a method for special consideration of merit to assure a competitive spirit in the field of education. There again is a problem requiring our most careful consideration and our Legislature should call upon the best minds in

Texas—both educators and parents—for counsel.

My references to the need for counsel of the people is most important.

You who are gathered here to witness this ritual of democracy share with us—your elected servants—the responsibility for the kind of government Texas will have for the next two years. Your responsibility does not end with this ceremony. We will need from you your wisdom . . . your advice . . . your confidence . . . your encouragement . . . and your prayers.

Let me urge every member of the Legislature, every state official and every citizen to weigh delicately each piece of legislation considered or recommended.

Our every act should be guided by this question:

"Is this in the best interest of all the people of Texas?"

Last year, when there were violent differences in opinion among Texans, our Governor put a question to the people of this state. He asked every Texan to "caucus with your conscience."

This is a thoughtful guide for each of us.

Let us caucus with our conscience in our every act.

For myself, I pledge you that.

Speaker Senterfitt announced that the Constitutional oath would next be administered to Honorable Allan Shivers, Governor-elect, by Chief Justice John E. Hickman of the Supreme Court.

Honorable Allan Shivers then took the Constitutional oath of office and affixed thereto his signature, the oath being administered and the signature attested by Chief Justice John E. Hickman of the Supreme Court.

Speaker Senterfitt presented His Excellency, the Honorable Allan Shivers, Governor of the State of Texas, who delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker of the House . . . Mr. President of the Senate . . . Members of the 53rd Legislature . . . distinguished guests . . . my fellow Texans everywhere:

This is an occasion that belongs not to the individuals who are assuming office today, but to all the people of Texas. As the word itself is defined, this inauguration is the formal beginning of another administration. The fact that the new administration

is more or less a continuation of the old does not detract from the opportunity—or the responsibility—of starting anew, with a determined and dedicated spirit, to find ways of serving better the people who have elected us.

For myself, and I believe for all those who are a part of this administration, I accept this challenge in humility, in sincerity and with a deep sense of gratitude—to the electorate, to the Legislature, to the other officials and employees of state government, and to all the others who have cooperated and will continue to cooperate in our efforts to build a greater Texas.

This is a day for the broad view of our state government. It represents one of the milestones of our march through history, where we pause in retrospect and look toward the East to remember whence we came, and speculate as to where we are going.

It is a day to remember, amid pomp and pageantry honoring the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Texas, that these tributes are for the position and not the individual. Ours is a government of laws and not of men—and may God grant that it will always remain so.

This being true, it is important to remember today that the Constitution and the statutes are the repositories of our basic rights and the sources of our civic duties. The structure of our government is controlling over the ideas or whims of individuals who happen to be occupying that structure at any given moment.

Ineptness or corruption in the administration of a democratic government can and will be corrected by the people, if they are given the facts and the opportunity to act upon them. The important thing is to preserve that opportunity.

This is a responsibility we all must share, and it should be paramount even to our duty, as citizens and officials, of rendering the greatest public service possible within the extreme limits of our wisdom, our energy and our courage.

I mention this obligation as a fundamental qualification and reservation upon any and all proposals to change the basic structure of our state government.

Once that consideration is met, however, we are ready to face the fact that it is desirable, and often essential, from time to time to revamp and modernize our governmental structure

to meet the changing and growing demands upon it.

Just as we would not send out an army carrying muzzle-loaders to face the terrible weapons of the atomic age, we should not expect the governmental structure of 1876 to serve us fully in 1953.

Reorganization of our state government is a subject that has intrigued many minds down through the years. It has been the subject of more discussion than accomplishment. The dream of a completely reordered and revitalized government, perfect in every detail, has always ended with a rude awakening to political and human realities. The value of democracy often lies in its slowness of action.

This is not to say that the dream has no value, and the perfectionist no place in our plan of improvement. We need a goal toward which to set our faces—a pattern to follow in general outline, so that each small accomplishment will contribute to the whole. In addition to individual suggestions, we have had surveys and research projects that, to say the least, excited interest and concentrated attention upon the problems of state government.

Let us have more ideas, more information, more research—yes, more dreams of a better day in state government. We must not allow the practical difficulties of full-scale reorganization to discourage the continued search for the ultimate solution.

At the same time, we should not let the distant goal of perfection blind us to the task near at hand.

That is the task of accomplishing what we can, in however small degree, toward a stronger, more efficient and more responsive state government.

There is a great deal to be said, in fact, for the piecemeal approach to governmental reorganization. The history and experience of generations should not be delivered over to reformers with enthusiasm for the moment, but possibly lacking in respect for the past and without due consideration for the future.

In recent years the Texas Legislature has shown the vision and the courage to make changes—not just for the sake of change, but in response to the meritorious needs of an increasing population, an expanding economy and a growing sense of moral obligation upon the part of our citizens.

Some of these changes have been

highly significant: the Gilmer-Aikin program for improvement of the public school system; the State Hospital program; the Ellis Plan for prison reform; the Youth Development Council as a modern approach to an age-old problem—these are a few examples.

The 53rd Legislature has an opportunity to accomplish much in equally important fields. I will mention these few:

The writing and implementing of a sound state water conservation policy.

Coordination of our programs of higher education.

Improvement in our methods and policies of public school financing.

Reorganization of certain departments upon sound administrative lines, with proper attention to our experience that the most efficient formula we have yet developed is that of a small policy-making board functioning through a strong executive director.

Standardization of personnel policies, both as to qualifications and salary, in the various agencies of the government.

An orderly approach to the growing problem of governmental housing, and an intelligent application of existing revenues toward a business-like solution.

These are merely some general suggestions. There are opportunities before us of saving money—and of spending money more wisely. Few of them offer a chance for spectacular reforms, but rather for increased economy and efficiency in our government.

The opportunity is not so much to make headlines as to make history.

The near task is not always the most attractive one. But its accomplishment becomes part of the general pattern of development toward our goal of a more responsive and responsible state government.

In an era of vast and even frightening scientific progress, in an atmosphere of international danger and a time of grave domestic decision, we would be neither children of man nor of God if we failed to put first in our thoughts and prayers the hope for peace and the preservation of our way of life.

At the same time, let us not forget that in the poet's words, "the task we must do is the near."

That we will have the wisdom to see our duty, the willingness to undertake its accomplishment and the energy to carry it through, is my hope for all of us. With divine guid-

ance and sufficient human courage, all tasks can and will be done.

The benediction was given by the Reverend Carlyle Marney, pastor of The First Baptist Church of Austin, Texas.

At the conclusion of the address by the Governor, the President pro tempore announced the purpose of the Joint Session concluded and declared the Senate adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, in accordance with a motion previously adopted in the Senate.

FIFTH DAY

(Wednesday, January 21, 1953)

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Parkhouse
Ashley	Phillips
Bracewell	Rogers
Colson	of Childress
Corbin	Rogers of Travis
Fuller	Russell
Hardeman	Rutherford
Kazen	Sadler
Kelley	Secrest
Lane	Shireman
Latimer	Strauss
Lock	Wagonseller
Martin	Weinert
McDonald	Willis
Moffett	

Absent

Hazlewood Moore

Absent—Excused

Bell

A quorum was announced present.

The invocation was offered by the Reverend W. H. Townsend, Chaplain, as follows:

Holy Father, as the rivers run to the ocean and the flowers turn to the sun, so may our hearts and minds turn to thee just now. We thank thee for the high and holy hours both in Washington and here in our own state Capitol yesterday. Be with us throughout this day to make known thy ways, and give us grace to say, "not my will but thine be done" in and through us today. For Christ's sake. Amen.